



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Reports from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague-infected animals.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
July 31 and August 7, 1905.

The following reports by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the weeks ended July 29 and August 5, 1905, are published for general information.

H. B. SHAWE,
Acting Under Colonial Secretary.

Week ended July 29, 1905:

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital, 1 case remains under treatment. Forty-eight rats (6 found dead), 99 mice (16 found dead), and 1 cat (found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat and 12 mice proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—Two hundred and forty-nine rats (1 found dead) and 17 mice were bacteriologically examined during the week, without any signs of plague infection being discovered.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital, one case remains under treatment. Ninety-five rats (38 found dead) and 79 mice (29 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 5 rats proved to be plague infected.

King William's Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Two hundred and forty-eight rats (211 found dead), 35 mice (30 found dead), and 1 cat (found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 96 rats and 6 mice proved to be plague infected.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Two hundred and thirteen rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town Harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 6 from the Claremont municipality; also 599 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

Week ended August 5, 1905:

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, viz, a native male on the 5th instant. At the plague hospital one European female was discharged. One case remains under treatment.

Ninety-five rats (6 found dead) and 122 mice (10 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 3 rats and 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—Fifty-seven rats (4 found dead) and 7 mice were bacteriologically examined during the week, without any signs of plague infection being discovered.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital one case remains under treatment.

One hundred and seven rats (22 found dead) and 60 mice (4 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 4 rats and 3 mice proved to be plague infected.

King William's Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week.

Forty-seven rats (23 found dead), 38 mice (12 found dead), and 2 cats (both found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 5 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague infected and 2 cats suspicious.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and nine rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 5 from the Claremont municipality; also 648 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

AUSTRALIA.

Reports from Melbourne—Status of plague in Queensland and New South Wales.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, July 22, 1905.

Plague bulletin No. 27, for week ending 12 o'clock noon Saturday, July 22, 1905:

No case of plague occurred in Queensland during the week. The 2 patients under treatment at Cairns are reported to be progressing favorably toward recovery.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, July 17, 1905.

Bubonic plague bulletin No. 16, complete to midnight on Saturday, July 15, 1905:

Sydney.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients admitted during week	^a 1
Discharged during week	0
Died during week	0
Remaining under treatment July 15, 1905	1

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Number of rats destroyed	1, 144
Number of mice destroyed	1, 010
	<hr/> 2, 154 <hr/>
Rats examined	233
Mice examined	326
	<hr/> 559 <hr/>
Rats infected	1
Mice infected	1
	<hr/> 2 <hr/>

^aMember of the rat-catching staff employed in the area from which the rat and mouse were collected.